

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

C.A. 16-56057

SKIDMORE v. LED ZEPPELIN *ET AL.*

Michael Skidmore, Trustee for the
Randy Craig Wolfe Trust
Appellant.

APPELLANT MICHAEL SKIDMORE'S RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO RIAA
AND NMPA'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF
BECAUSE THE ISSUES RAISED ARE NOT NOVEL, NOT COMPLEX, AND
WERE CORRECTLY DECIDED BY THE PANEL

(Music copyright infringement, from the September 28, 2018 panel opinion
reversing in part, affirming in part orders of the Honorable R. Gary Klausner, of the
United States District Court for the Central District of California. The case was
docketed in the Central District at 15- cv-03462)

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APPELLANT MICHAEL SKIDMORE'S RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO
RIAA AND NMPA's MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS CURIAE
BRIEF BECAUSE THE ISSUES RAISED ARE NOT NOVEL, NOT COMPLEX,
AND WERE CORRECTLY DECIDED BY THE PANEL

Appellant Michael Skidmore (Appellant), as Trustee for the Randy Craig Wolfe Trust, respectfully asks that this Circuit deny the RIAA and NMPA's¹ motion for leave to file an amicus brief in support of the Led Zeppelin Appellees' Petition for Panel Rehearing/Rehearing En Banc. The amicus brief does not even truly contend the panel made any real legal errors, but instead merely claims that their clients would be conveniently benefitted if the law were different.

The Ninth Circuit Local Rule and accompanying comment to Rule 29-2 delineate the standard for when such amicus briefs are appropriate:

The Court considers the filing of amicus curiae briefs related to petitions for rehearing or en banc review to be appropriate only when the post-disposition deliberations involve novel or particularly complex issues.

See Local Ninth Circuit Rule 29-2, cmt.

The instant motion for leave must be denied because not only does the motion fail to mention or address the standard for filing amicus briefs for petitions for rehearing, but neither the motion nor the proposed brief aver that the raised issues are novel or complex. On its face, the motion must be denied because it fails to

¹ Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) and National Music Publishers' Association (NMPA).

address or meet the Rule 29-2 standard.

Note that the motion and proposed brief *cannot* claim that the issues raised by Defendants are novel or complex because they are relatively simple issues that have been settled law for decades, if not longer. Indeed, as noted, the amicus brief does not even contend the panel made any actual legal errors, but instead merely claims that their clients would be conveniently benefitted if the law was different.

By way of example, it is basic copyright law that combinations of otherwise unprotectable musical elements are protectable—this has been the law for a very long time. See, e.g., Feist Publications, Inc. v. Rural Telephone Service Co., Inc., 499 U.S. 340 (1991); Swirsky v. Carey, 376 F.3d 841 (9th Cir. 2004). Yet, it is undisputed the trial court failed to give this instruction. Nevertheless, the proposed amicus brief baselessly claims that this foundational rule of copyright law should be essentially thrown out, in contradiction of binding Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit precedent, because it would be convenient for their clients. See Amicus Brief, at p.11.

The proposed amicus brief also claims that the inverse ratio rule should be abolished, despite this sensible rule being settled law in the Ninth Circuit for decades. See Amicus Brief, at p.6.

The proposed amicus brief further claims, preposterously, that Plaintiff should not be able to play to the jury the song that Defendants' allegedly copied, to determine whether Defendants actually copied the song. See Amicus Brief, at p.14. The trial

court was the first court Appellant knows of that ever precluded a plaintiff from playing for the jury the actual song the Defendants were alleged to have had access to and copied, so that the jury could determine for themselves whether Defendants copied the song. Such a thing must obviously be done during a music copyright infringement trial.

In every respect the issues the proposed amicus brief seeks to address are settled law. On these settled issues of law the panel undoubtedly correctly applied the law to the facts of this case, reaching the only possible conclusion: a new trial is required.

The panel's opinion is so clearly correct on these issues that Defendant-Appellees' petition for rehearing should never have been filed in the first place.

A comparison to *Appellant*'s petition for rehearing helpfully illustrates when a petition for rehearing *is* warranted and appropriate. Plaintiff-Appellant Skidmore filed a petition for rehearing not on a laundry list of issues, but on just *one* issue, the deposit copy issue, because:

- (1) the panel observed that this was the first time any appellate court in the nation had *ever* addressed this issue, and
- (2) the opinion's holding was premised on a serious legal error, and misunderstandings of the 1909 Copyright Act scheme, the purpose of federal registration under the Act, and the role of common law copyright under the 1909 Act in defining the scope and existence of copyright—as opposed to the deposit copy.

Unlike Plaintiff-Appellant's petition, Defendant-Appellees' petition does not address any novel or complex issues, nor does the proposed amicus. An amicus brief is not appropriate under these circumstances.

WHEREFORE, because the motion for leave is deficient on its face, and the proposed amicus brief not help the Circuit address the issues, Appellant Skidmore respectfully asks that the motion for leave to file an amicus brief be denied, that Defendant-Appellees' petition be denied, and that Appellant's petition for rehearing on the deposit copy issue be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF FILING AND SERVICE

Counsel was served via CM/ECF which constitutes service, pursuant to Fed.

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